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1102

Year **1102** (**MCII**) was a common year starting on Wednesday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1080s · 1090s · **1100s** · 1110s · 1120s
Years:	1099 · 1100 · 1101 · **1102** · 1103 · 1104 · 1105

1102 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1102 *MCII*
Ab urbe condita	1855
Armenian calendar	551 ԹՎ ՇԾԱ
Assyrian calendar	5852
Balinese saka calendar	1023–1024
Bengali calendar	509
Berber calendar	2052
English Regnal year	2 Hen. 1 – 3 Hen. 1
Buddhist calendar	1646
Burmese calendar	464
Byzantine calendar	6610–6611
Chinese calendar	辛巳年 (Metal Snake) 3798 or 3738 — *to* — 壬午年 (Water Horse) 3799 or 3739
Coptic calendar	818–819
Discordian	2268

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Events

By place

Levant

- Spring – A Fatimid expeditionary force (some 20,000 men) invades Palestine and launches attacks into the Kingdom of Jerusalem. The Crusaders defeat a Fatimid rearguard near Ascalon, and capture the city after a 3-year siege. The Crusaders capture with support of the Genoese fleet Caesarea Maritima. A number of Genoese trading colonies are established along the Mediterranean coast.[1]
- Siege of Tripoli: The Crusaders under Raymond IV (**Saint-Gilles**) begin the siege of Tripoli (modern Lebanon). The garrison calls for assistance, but a Seljuk relief army from Damascus and Homs is defeated by Raymond.
- May 17 – Battle of Ramla: The Crusaders (500 knights) under King Baldwin I are defeated by the Fatimid army at Ramla (modern Israel). Baldwin and his companions escape through the enemy lines to Arsuf.[2]

- May 27 – The Crusaders under Baldwin I break their way out of Jaffa, which is encircled by the Fatimid army. A charge of the French cavalry breaks the enemy ranks and force them to retreat to Ascalon.[3]
- Raymond IV is imprisoned by Tancred, nephew of Bohemond I and regent of the Principality of Antioch (he is later released after promising to demand any claims).[4]
- Dagobert of Pisa (or **Daimbert**) is briefly deposed as Patriarch of Jerusalem (he is restored later in the year).
- The Venetians establish a new trade emporium in Sidon (modern Lebanon).[5]

Europe

- May 5 – The short-lived principality created by Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar (**El Cid**) ends: Valencia is captured by Almoravid forces under Sultan Yusuf ibn Tashfin. It is later recaptured, evacuated and burned by King Alfonso VI.[6]
- June 4 – Władysław I Herman, duke of Poland, dies at Płock (possibly poisoned by his enemies) after a 23-year reign. He leaves the succession to be disputed between his sons Zbigniew and Bolesław III Wrymouth.
- The Pacta Conventa formed by the Croatian nobility, recognize King Coloman (**the Learned**) as their overlord, initiating the personal union between the two kingdoms. Coloman is crowned king of Croatia (until 1116).

England

- King Henry I captures Arundel Castle after having besieged Earl Robert of Bellême. Robert loses his English lands (as did his brothers Roger the Poitevin and Arnulf de Montgomery) and is banished to Normandy.

By topic

Religion

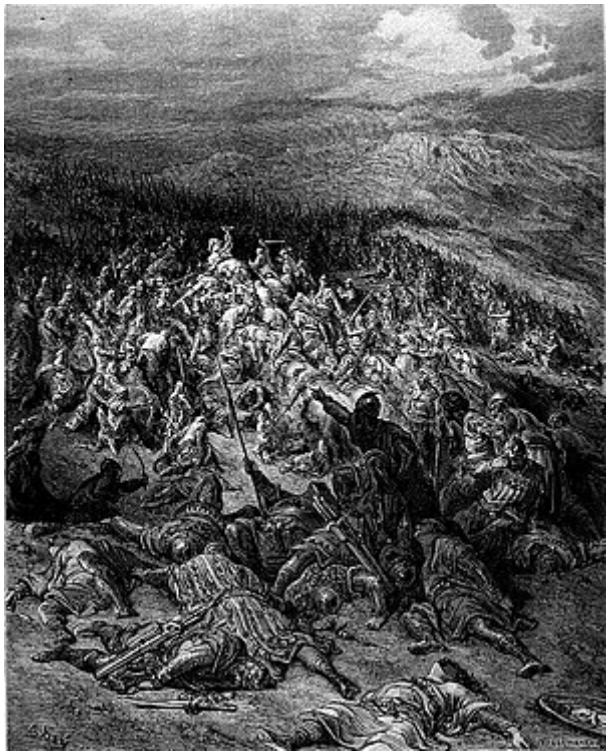
- Council of London: A church council convened by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, bans sodomy and the sale of Christian slaves to non-Christian countries, and reforms the clergy.
- Henry I orders the tomb of Edward the Confessor be opened; the body of the former king is supposedly found undecayed. The Westminster monks start to claim Edward as a saint.

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1094–1095
Hebrew calendar	4862–4863
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1158–1159
- *Shaka Samvat*	1023–1024
- *Kali Yuga*	4202–4203
Holocene calendar	11102
Igbo calendar	102–103
Iranian calendar	480–481
Islamic calendar	495–496
Japanese calendar	Kōwa 4 (康和 4 年)
Javanese calendar	1007–1008
Julian calendar	1102 *MCII*
Korean calendar	3435
Minguo calendar	810 before ROC 民前810年
Nanakshahi calendar	−366
Seleucid era	1413/1414 AG
Thai solar calendar	1644–1645
Tibetan calendar	阴金蛇年 (female Iron-Snake) 1228 or 847 or 75 — *to* — 阳水马年 (male Water-Horse) 1229 or 848 or 76

Births

- February 7 – Matilda, Holy Roman Empress (d. 1167)

- October 25 – William Clito, count of Flanders (d. 1128)
- Chekawa Yeshe Dorje, Tibetan Buddhist monk (d. 1176)
- Eleanor of Champagne, French noblewoman (d. 1147)[7]
- Gilla na Naemh Ua Duinn, Irish poet and writer (d. 1160)
- Henry II, margrave of the Northern March (d. 1128)
- Klængur Þorsteinsson, bishop of Skálholt (d. 1176)
- Liang Hongyu (**Red Jade**), Chinese general (d. 1135)
- Nerses IV (**the Gracious**), Catholicos of Armenia (d. 1173)
- Peter of Tarentaise, French abbot and bishop (d. 1174)
- Roger de Beaumont, 2nd Earl of Warwick (d. 1153)
- Zhu, Chinese empress of the Song Dynasty (d. 1127)



Battle of Ramla by Gustave Doré (1877)

Deaths

- April 9 – Raoul II, Norman nobleman (House of Tosny)
- May 19 – Stephen II, French nobleman and crusader
- June 4 – Władysław I Herman, duke of Poland
- July 29 – Albert III, count of Namur (House of Namur)
- November 1 – Anna Dalassena, Byzantine noblewoman
- Ermengol V (or **Armengol**), count of Urgell (b. 1078)
- Felicia of Sicily, queen of Hungary (approximate date)
- Fujiwara no Kanshi, Japanese empress (b. 1021)
- Giselbert II (or **Guislabert**), count of Roussillon
- Guglielmo Embriaco, Genoese merchant (b. 1040)
- Hugh VI (**the Devil**), French nobleman and crusader
- Khön Könchok Gyalpo, Tibetan Buddhist monk (b. 1034)
- Mahmud al-Kashgari, Turkish lexicographer (b. 1005)
- Maurice (or **Mauritius**), cardinal-bishop of Porto
- Odo I (**the Red**), duke of Burgundy (b. 1060)
- Odon de Châtillon, cardinal-bishop of Ostia
- Stephen I, count palatine of Burgundy (b. 1065)
- Walter Giffard, 1st Earl of Buckingham
- Xiang, Chinese empress and regent (b. 1047)

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